

SECTION A: Multiple-choice questions**Specific instructions to students**

- A correct answer scores 1 mark, and an incorrect answer scores 0.
- Marks are not deducted for incorrect answers.
- No marks are given if more than one letter is shaded in the answer box.
- Choose the alternative that is **most correct** or that **best answers** the question and mark your choice on the multiple-choice answer section as shown in the example below.

1 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

- Use pencil only.

AREA OF STUDY 1: Learning**QUESTION 1**

Salmon swimming upstream to spawn is an example of _____; these behaviours rarely occur in _____.

- A a fixed action pattern; higher-order species
- B a reflex action; humans
- C maturation; humans
- D a fixed action pattern; lower-order species

QUESTION 2

One-trial learning is often used as a form of behavioural therapy. It is used to eliminate an undesirable behaviour by pairing it with an unpleasant stimulus. This is referred to as

- A one-trial therapy.
- B aversion therapy.
- C classical therapy.
- D behaviour modification therapy.

QUESTION 3

Operant conditioning is based on the principle that

- A behaviour with desirable consequences is likely to be repeated.
- B behaviour with undesirable consequences is likely to be repeated.
- C behaviour with desirable consequences is unlikely to be repeated.
- D all behaviour regardless of the consequences will be repeated.

QUESTION 4

Response cost is a consequence that involves the _____ of a _____ stimulus.

- A removal; pleasant
- B removal; unpleasant
- C presentation; pleasant
- D presentation; unpleasant

QUESTION 5

Jesse is a beagle who is learning to sit. She is given a treat on average every third time she sits. Which schedule of reinforcement is Jesse on?

- A fixed ratio
- B variable ratio
- C fixed interval
- D variable interval

QUESTION 6

Behaviour that successively approximates and ultimately leads to the desired response is known as

- A classical conditioning.
- B law of effect.
- C observational learning.
- D shaping.

QUESTION 7

Which of the following must occur in both classical and operant conditioning for spontaneous recovery to take place?

- A Conditioned response must be extinguished.
- B There must be a rest period.
- C The conditioned response must reappear.
- D All of the above.

QUESTION 8

In classical conditioning, the learner is _____, while in operant conditioning the learner is _____.

- A voluntary; involuntary
- B involuntary; voluntary
- C passive; active
- D active; passive

QUESTION 9

Which of the following learning processes is **not** common to both classical and operant conditioning?

- A acquisition
- B shaping
- C stimulus discrimination
- D extinction

QUESTION 10

Classical conditioning involves _____ association, whereas one-trial learning involves _____ association between the unconditioned stimulus and the _____.

- A a singular; repeated; conditioned stimulus
- B repeated; a singular; conditioned response
- C a singular; repeated; conditioned response
- D repeated; a singular; conditioned stimulus

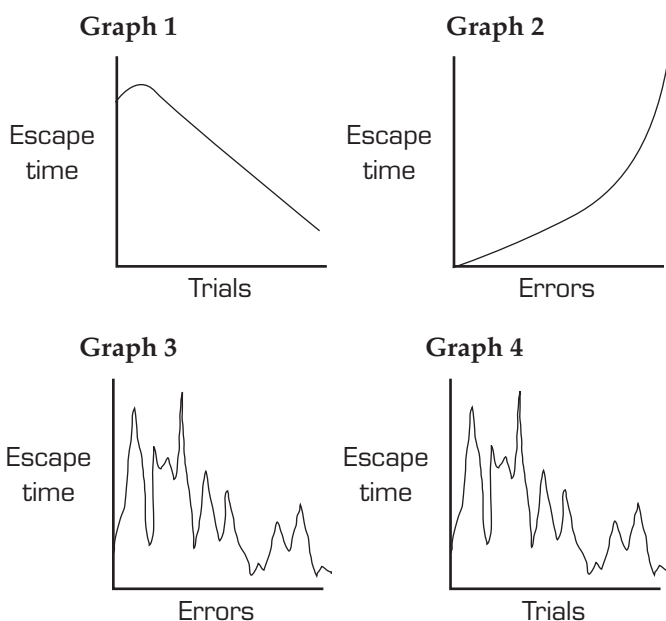
QUESTION 11

Taste aversions are a very powerful form of classical conditioning. This is because

- A they are likely to be generalised to other stimuli.
- B they are only seen in higher-order species.
- C they help to enhance a species survival.
- D they are also a form of operant conditioning.

QUESTION 12

Which of the graphs shown below is most like a typical trial-and-error curve?



- A Graph 1
- B Graph 2
- C Graph 3
- D Graph 4

QUESTION 13

Thorndike's work with trial-and-error learning led him to develop the law of

- A effect.
- B errors.
- C operants.
- D trials.

Questions 14 and 15 refer to the following information.

Frankville Training Academy placed an advertisement in the local paper offering a new course that used operant conditioning principles to train dogs. The academy offered free training for the six week 'shaping program' in order to test its effectiveness. Ten dogs were selected to take the new 'shaping program' while another ten dogs took the traditional program.

QUESTION 14


The experimental group in this study is

- A all dogs at Frankville Training Academy.
- B the 20 dogs in the study.
- C the 10 dogs that took the 'shaping program'.
- D the 10 dogs that took the traditional program.

QUESTION 15

The program is found to be effective and they wish to broaden the study and select a larger sample. Sixty-five per cent of the dogs in the local area are terriers, while the other 35 per cent are other breeds. If Frankville Academy wants a representative sample of their local area for their study they should sample

- A every dog in the area.
- B an even amount of terriers and other breeds.
- C more other breeds than terriers.
- D more terriers than other breeds.

ONE ANSWER PER LINE				USE PENCIL ONLY 					
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SECTION B: Short answer questions

Specific instructions to students

- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

AREA OF STUDY 1: Learning

QUESTION 1

When learning takes place, a physical change occurs. In what part of the neuron does this change take place?

Answer:

The synapse.

1 mark

QUESTION 2

Using the table below, identify which examples could be a possible **a** unconditioned stimulus **b** conditioned stimulus or **c** unconditioned response. Place a tick in the relevant boxes.

	Uncon- ditioned stimulus	Condi- tioned stimulus	Uncon- ditioned response
blinking			✓
balloons		✓	
feeling sick			✓
a letterbox		✓	
food poisoning	✓		
being hit	✓		

3 marks

QUESTION 3

In terms of classical conditioning, what is stimulus generalisation? Provide an example to support your answer.

Answer:

Stimulus generalisation is when the conditioned response is elicited to a stimulus similar to the conditioned stimulus. This is seen in Pavlov's experiment when the dog salivated to other types of bells, such as door bells.

2 marks

QUESTION 4

Complete the table below by filling in the field of learning that each researcher was involved in and the type of animal they experimented on.

	Type of learning researched	Type of animal predominantly used
Pavlov	classical conditioning	dog
Skinner	operant conditioning	rat/pigeon

4 marks

QUESTION 5

a What is a token economy?

Answer:

A token economy is a behaviour modification program where tokens, such as stickers or ticks on a chart, are awarded for desirable behaviour. These tokens are later exchanged for a tangible reward.

b Explain how a token economy can be used to teach a child to sleep through the night.

Answer:

Every time a child sleeps through the night without getting up they could be given a star on a chart. When they have earned seven stars, they can exchange their stars for a trip to the zoo (or a similar reward).

2 + 2 = 4 marks

QUESTION 6

Operant and classical conditioning have many differences. Contrast each type of learning in terms of the type of response that occurs and the timing of the response that occurs.

Answer:

Type of response:

Classical conditioning has an involuntary response whereas in operant conditioning the response is voluntary.

Timing of response:

In classical conditioning the response follows the stimulus, whereas in operant the response precedes the stimulus.

2 marks

QUESTION 7

a What is one-trial learning?

Answer:

Learning that occurs through a singular pairing between
the unconditioned and conditioned stimulus to produce a
naturally occurring response.

b Why is one-trial learning likened to classical conditioning?

Answer:

One-trial learning is likened to classical conditioning as it
involves a naturally occurring response OR a pairing between
a conditioned and unconditioned stimulus.

1 + 1 = 2 marks

QUESTION 8

Why did Thorndike use the term 'trial-and-error learning' to describe the behaviour of the cats placed in the puzzle box?

Answer:

The cat tried many different behaviours, unsuccessful in its
attempts, until eventually through trialling it hit the lever,
which was the desirable behaviour.

1 mark

QUESTION 9

Explain what the term 'participant confidentiality' means in terms of psychological research.

Answer:

Participant confidentiality involves information regarding
the participants being kept private and not being disclosed
to anyone. This includes their name, any personal details and
their results.

1 mark